Rural Electrification Programme

†*7. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by Government for implementing rural electrification programme on priority basis;

(b) whether the rural electrification programme is being implemented in remote areas in many States particularly in the bordering villages in each District/Tehsil at a very slow pace;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to expedite the said programme in bordering villages; and

(d) the details of minimum standard prescribed for the electrification of the bordering villages?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) A scheme "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April 2005 with an objective of providing access to electricity to all households over a period of four years. Under this scheme 90% Capital subsidy will be provided for:—

Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.

Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)

* Electrification of un-electrified villages,
* Electrification of un-electrified habitations,
* Provision of distrbution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages/habitation(s).

Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply

Decentralized generation-cum-distribution from conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective provided it is not covered under the programme of Ministry of Non-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conventional Energy Sources for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme.

Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) and Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) will also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including:

* irrigation pump sets
* small and medium industries
* khadi and village industries
* cold chains
* healthcare
* education and IT.

This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

The scheme *inter-alia* provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme.

(b) The pace of village electrification in recent years was not up to the expectation. Therefore, RGGVY was conceived to accelerate the pace of Rural Electrification in the country to cover all the villages and households including bordering villages.

As the objective of the scheme is to electrify all un-electrified villages/ hamlets and provide accessibility to electricity to all rural households in un-electrified and electrified villages in the entire country over a period of four years, it is expected that all villages, whether bordering or not, will be covered.

(c) RGGVY integrates actions to be taken by Government of India, State Governments and the utilities so as to expedite the creation of electricity infrastructure in rural areas to meet the growing demand for electricity required for agriculture, rural industries, health, education and IT. The steps taken to expedite RGGVY are:—

(i) As the existing implementing agencies i.e. State Electricity Boards/ Utilities were finding it difficult to accelerate the pace of rural electrification, the services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), which have demonstrated their ability in timely project execution with effective project management, have been taken,

CPSUs have, on the request of State Governments, taken 135 districts for rural electrification work under the scheme.

(ii) DPRs are being prepared district-wise for purpose of cohesiveness and better implementation of project.

(iii) Projects have been taken on turn key basis for effective implementation of the project.

(iv) States have been advised to set up District Committees with Elected Members to monitor the progress of rural electrification work.

(v) REC has entered into Memorandum of Understaning (MOUs) with CPSUs like National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), National Hydro electric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation Limited (DVC) to make available their project management expertise and capabilities to states wishing to avail their services. CPSUs have taken up work in 135 districts. The list of districts assigned to CPSUs is given in the Statement (*See* below)

(vi) REC has developed a framework covering the guidelines for formulation of projects, procurement guidelines and bidding procedure for procurement of goods and services for projects to be executed on turn key basis.

All the states expcept Goa, which is not participating in the scheme, have signed agreement under the scheme.

(d) The minimum standards prescribed for declaring a village as electrified (under new definition of village electrification which is effective form 1st April 2004) are as under:—

(i) Basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit basti hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-conventional Energy Sources a distribution transformer may not be necessary)

(ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centres, dispensaries, community centres etc.

(iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(iv) Panchayat has to give the certificate declaring village as electrified.

Statement

Allocation of districts amongst various implementing agencies under RGGVY-ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of inhabitated villages	Total No. of electrified villages as on 31.3.04	Total No. of Balance un-electrified villages as on 31.3.04	Total No. of Districts	Allocation of Districts Amongst CPSUs and State Power Utilities (SEBs/DISCOMs)/State Govt.									Grand Total
						CPSUs					State Power Utilities/State Govt.				
						Power-grid	NTPC	NHPC	DVC	Total	DISCOMs	SEBs	State Govt.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	26586	26565		23						23			23	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2335	1314	13								13	13	13
3	Assam	24685	19081	5604	23	7				7		16		16	23
4	Bihar	38475	19251	19224	38	31		7		38	38 (Only Electrified Villages)				38
5	Chhattisgarh	19720	18532	1188	16	4	5	7		16					16
6	Goa	360	360												
7	Gujarat	18028	17940		25	3				3	22			22	25
8	Haryana	6759	6759		19						19			19	19
9	Himachal Pradesh	16997	16891	106	12							12		12	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6477	6301	176	14			7		7			7	7	14
11	Jharkhand	29336	7641	21695	22		8		8	16		6		6	22

12	Karnataka	27066	26771	295	27						27		27	27	
13	Kerala	1384	1384		14							14		14	14
14	Madhya Pradesh*	51806	50474	1332	45						45			45	45
15	Maharashtra	40412	40351		35						35			35	35
16	Manipur	2182	2043	139	9								9	9	9
17	Meghalaya	5484	3016	2468	7								7	7	7
18	Mizoram	698	691	7	8								8	8	8
19	Nagaland	1216	1216		8								8	8	8
20	Orissa	46989	37663	9326	30	12	12	6		30					30
21	Punjab	12428	12428		17							17		17	17
22	Rajasthan	37889	37276	613	32	4				4	28			28	32
23	Sikkim	447	405	42	4								4	4	4
24	Tamil Nadu	15822	15822		30							30		30	30
25	Tripura	855	818	37	4	2				2	2			2	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	97122	57042	40080	70	8				8	62			62	70
27	Uttaranchal	15681	13131	2550	13						13			13	13
28	West Bengal	37910	31705	6205	18	2	1**	1	1	4		14		14	18
	Grand Total	586463	473892	112401	576	73	25	28	9	135	276	109	56	441	576

*In Madhya Pradesh all the projects are proposed to be implemented by respective DISCOMs with the assistance of NTPC for montoring and supervision.

**NTPC is implementing project for only 2 blocks of the district West Midnapur.